**ACHTUNG!**

**Thank goodness, it’s the…**

**‘every question they’ve set and we can think of [well almost]’**

**…pack**

**Unit 2: Germany 1918-39**

**Arbeit macht frei**

**Question 1: Inference question based on source [4 marks]**

What can you learn from Source A about the treatment of women in Nazi Germany?

What can you learn from source A about the power of the Nazis in Germany?

What can you learn from source A about communism in Germany in 1933?

What can you learn from Source A about the introduction of the rentenmark in Germany in 1923?

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**Question 2: Describe key features of an event/movement etc. [6 marks]**

Describe the key features of the Treaty of Versailles.

Describe the economic policies of Gustav Stresemann in the years 1924-29.

Describe the reorganisation of the Nazi Party during the years 1923-1929.

Describe the foreign policies of Gustav Stresemann in the years 1924-29.

Describe the methods used by the Nazis to solve unemployment in the years 1933-39.

Describe the policies of the Nazi government towards the young in the years 1933-39.

Describe the measures taken by the Nazis to control the Churches in the period 1933-39.

Describe the measures taken by the Nazis to control political opposition in the period 1933-39.

Describe the measures taken by the Nazis to control Jews in Nazi Germany in the period 1933-39.

Describe Nazi policies towards women in the period 1933-39.

**Question 3: Explain the effects or consequences of an event or set of policies etc. [8 marks]**

Explain the effects of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany in the period 1918-24.

Explain the effects of the hyper-inflation crisis on Germany [1923].

Explain the effects of the Munich Putsch for the Nazis in the period 1924-29.

Explain the effects of Stresemann’s economic policies in the years 1924-29.

Explain the effects of the Great Depression on the main political parties in the period 1929-32.

Explain the effects of the Reichstag Fire on the communist party after 1933.

Explain the effects of the Enabling Act [1933] in Germany.

Explain the effects of the Night of the Long Knives [1924].

Explain the effects of Nazi economic policies on the German people in the period 1933-39.

Explain the impact of Nazi policies on women [or Jews or the young etc.] in Nazi Germany in the period 1933-39

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**Question 4: Explain the reasons why an event or set of policies happened etc. [8]**

Explain why the German people disliked the Treaty of Versailles.

Explain why Germany was difficult to govern in the years 1919-22.

Explain why there was a hyper-inflation crisis in Germany in 1923.

Explain why Germany became more stable in the mid-1920s to 1929.

Explain why the Nazis became the largest party in the Reichstag by 1932.

Explain why Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933.

Explain why life in Nazi Germany improved for some workers.

Explain why life in Nazi Germany got worse for some workers.

Explain why Jews in Nazi Germany were persecuted.

Explain why women were encouraged to become housewives in the period 1933-39.

Explain why young people were seen as so important in Nazi Germany up to 1939.

**Question 5: Explain how an event happened or had a set of consequences [process question] [8]**

Explain how the Treaty of Versailles affected Germany in the years 1918-24.

Explain how the Nazi party developed in the years 1920-28.

Explain how Germany overcame threats to its existence in the years 1919-1920.

Explain how Stresemann was able to restore stability to Germany in the period 1924-29.

Explain how the Nazis became the largest party in the Reichstag by 1932.

Explain how Hitler used the Reichstag Fire to weaken opposition to the Nazis.

Explain how Hitler was able to overcome opposition to his government in the years 1933-34.

Explain how the Nuremberg Laws changed the lives of Jews in Germany in the years 1935-39

Explain how the position of Jews in Germany changed in the years 1933-39.

Explain how the Nazis removed opposition from within the churches in the period 1933-39.

Explain how the Nazis managed to increase the birth rate by 1939.

Explain how Hitler was able to reduce unemployment by 1939.

**Question 6: Assessing the relative significance/importance of a given factor. Four supporting factors. [16]**

Was the war guilt clause the most important part of the Treaty of Versailles which angered the Germans?

War Guilt clause Loss of land

Reparations Military settlement

Was the Spartacist uprising the most important problem faced by the Weimar republic in the years 1919-24?

The Spartacist Uprising Weaknesses in the Constitution

The Munich Putsch The French occupation of the Ruhr

Was hyperinflation the main reason why the Weimar Republic found it difficult to govern Germany after 1922?

Hyperinflation French occupation of the Ruhr

Growth of the Nazi Party Impact of the Great Depression

Was the introduction of a new currency the most important action taken by Stresemann in restoring German stability after 1923?

The Rentenmark The Dawes Plan 1924

Entry to League of Nations Locarno Pact [1925]

Was the growth of unemployment after 1929 the main reason why the Nazi party was able to take power in Germany in 1933?

The growth of unemployment Fear of communism

Nazi use of propaganda The role of the SA

Was the Depression the main reason why Hitler was able to become Chancellor in January 1933?

The Depression of 1929 Nazi propaganda

Hitler’s appeal Actions of von Papen, von Schliecher and Hindenburg

Was the Night of the Long Knives the most significant event in Hitler’s consolidation of power, 1933-34

Night of the Long Knives [1934] The Reichstag Fire [1933[

The Enabling Law [1934] The Death of Hindenberg [1934]

Was rearmament the most important reason why the people supported the Nazi Party in the years 1933-39?

Rearmament Censorship and propaganda

Tackling unemployment Youth movements

**And finally try this for size….**

Was race theory [based on a thorough understanding of social Darwinism] the most important reason for Nazi discrimination towards the Jews in the years 1933-39.

Race Theory Elimination of economic competition

Unity of the German people Scapegoat-ism

